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AGUINALDO'S PROFFER TO GEN. OTIS

To Deliver American Prisoners Who for Many Months Have Been in Insurgents Hands

INDICATES SOME WEAKENING

On the Part of the Rebels--Some Speculations as to Latest Turn in Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Secretary Root to-day received a cablegram from General Otis that seemed to indicate a weakening on the part of the insurgents in Luzon. It contained a proffer to deliver the American prisoners who have been for so many months in the hands of the insurgents and also sought permission to parley with General Otis. This cablegram was at once taken by Secretary Root over to the cabinet meeting and formed the main topic for discussion at the beginning of the session. However, upon reading the message carefully, its apparent importance seemed to diminish. Secretary Root himself did not regard the matter as of importance at this time. He recalled frequent efforts on the part of the insurgents in the past to gain time at critical moments by opening negotiations, ostensibly with the object of making peace, and he was not sure but this last offer was something of the same kind. However, the secretary was of the opinion that it would fall to afford the insurgents any advantage.

Would Lose no Ground. General Otis would receive any messenger and listen to him and make answer to his proposals, but this would not restrain the military operations in the slightest degree, and the American arms would lose no ground, no matter how the negotiations turned out. There is a possibility also that the insurgents may have become disheartened at the renewed and intense activity in the direction of reinforcing General Otis and concluded in view of the great force gathering to open the campaign in the dry season that further resistance would be useless.

It is pointed out as a noticeable fact that Aguinaldo's name does not appear in General Otis' dispatch and though this may not be of great significance, still among some of the army officers it is surmised that there are serious dissensions among the insurgents and that perhaps some of the discordant elements are acting on their own responsibility. The text of the dispatch follows:

MANILA, Sept. 19. Adjutant General, Washington.

MacArthur reports from Angeles, visit of two insurgent officers with request for permission to send into our lines American prisoners, and to send to Manila prominent insurgent general officer for conference. The requested interview granted and insurgent officers at Angeles return north this morning with information.

OTIS.

The Capture of The Party.

The capture of Lieutenant Gilmore and his party was one of the most stirring incidents of the insurrection. It occurred while the cruiser Yorktown was making a survey of the western coast of Luzon with a view of locating some of the detached Spanish garrisons which had been long cut off from the populous centers. It was known that a Spanish garrison had been surrounded at Baler on the eastern coast and Lieutenant Gilmore with a party from the Yorktown, was sent ashore to reconnoitre the surrounding country. He divided his command, one party remaining near the shore, while another pushed inland. This was the last heard of the lieutenant and the fifteen men who accompanied him. The other members of the party waited for a long time, but got no trace of their companions, and finally were obliged to return to the ship without them. Admiral Dewey at once reported the loss to the navy department, and, before he left Manila, used every possible means to learn the condition of the captive Americans. At first it was feared they had lost their lives but later, definite information was received that the following are alive at San Isidro, an insurgent stronghold:

Lieutenant Gilmore, chief quartermaster William Walton, sailmakers Mate Paul Vandott, coxswain John Ellsworth, apprentice third class Albert Peterson, landsman Silvio Briscoe, landsman Lyman Paul Edwards and landsman Fred Anderson.

Captain Charles M. Rockefeller, of the Nineteenth infantry, is also supposed to be a prisoner with the insurgents. He disappeared last April, and no trace of him has been discovered.

CABINET MEETING

Philippine Affairs Discussed, But no Action was Taken.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—To-day's cabinet meeting lasted longer than usual. Secretaries Hay, Gage and Long were the absentees. The cable of General Otis, informing the secretary of war that at Aguinaldo's request one of his representatives would be allowed to come through the American lines for a conference with General Otis regarding the release of the American prisoners, was laid before the meeting by Secretary Root and discussed at some length.

The question of the release of the Spanish prisoners whom Aguinaldo is reported as ready to release if transports are sent to the blockaded ports for that purpose was considered but no action taken. A question having arisen as to the title of public lands in Hawaii,

it was briefly discussed, but in the absence of Secretary Hay no action was taken.

A letter from General Davis, governor general of Porto Rico, giving a resume of the situation there, was read for the information of the cabinet. The protest of the Chinese government against General Otis' order, excluding the Chinese from the Philippines, is said not to have come up at the cabinet meeting.

Alluding to General Otis' dispatch regarding a conference with the insurgents three of the cabinet members after the meeting agreed in expressing their opinion that too much significance should not be attached to Aguinaldo's proposal. Secretary Root himself said that no very similar conferences in the past had come to naught that he doubted very much whether this one meant anything toward the establishment of peace and good order in the islands.

Otis' Action Approved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—The war department has approved the action of General Otis in refusing to allow Spanish ships to go to ports controlled by the insurgents to take away Spanish prisoners. These ships, however, will be allowed to proceed to such ports under the escort of vessels of the United States. The transfer of the Spanish prisoners to the ships will be under the direction and control of United States officers. The war department will allow no communication between Aguinaldo and his agents and the Spaniards who may go to bring away the Spanish prisoners.

HANNA TALKS

About the Philippines and What Will be Done With Them.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 19.—Senator Hanna arrived home to-day. Regarding the Philippine situation he said:

"If some people believe that the mass of the people of the United States desire to give up what our soldiers and sailors have fought for they are much mistaken. Our soldiers are not now fighting the representative Philippines, but the representative islands. In good time they will be given a protective government, with just as much independence as they can handle."

Asked whether he thought Roosevelt would be a candidate for the presidential nomination, he said:

"I cannot express any definite opinion now, but McKinley and Hobart are the logical candidates."

Senator Hanna said he had no intention of relinquishing the chairmanship of the Republican national executive committee before his term expires.

APPROACHING SESSION

Of Congress Most Important Since the Civil War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—Representative Daisell, of Pennsylvania, who was in Washington to-day, says that he believes the approaching session of Congress will be the most important since the period of the civil war. The session, he says, will be rendered important by financial legislation, and legislation concerning our new possessions, regardless of other important matters to be disposed of.

With reference to the prospective financial legislation, Mr. Daisell, who is a member of the caucus committee which prepared the house financial bill, discloses a fact of considerable importance as affecting the prospects and character of legislation. He declined to discuss in detail the legislation proposed, on the ground that the work of the committee was confidential, and refrained from making any prediction as to the character of legislation, for the bill is not yet ready for introduction. He said, however, that there is not an agreement between the two houses on the subject as yet, and the bill drawn up by the caucus committee is not a finality.

"We cannot tell," he said, "in detail what legislation on finance will be. Each house of congress will have its own measure, and the legislation will be such as can be agreed upon in conference. The bill drawn up by the caucus committee is suggestive, but it cannot be said what form legislation will take until the question has been considered by the caucus, and then each house, having a bill of its own, the final character of the legislation will have to be determined in caucus."

SCHLEY DON'T KICK

In Spite of the Protest of Some of His Fool Friends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley will succeed Rear Admiral Howison in command of the South Atlantic station. He has no protest to make against the assignment which the navy department selected for him. As a sailor, he will obey orders without a murmur. He called upon the President this afternoon and told him that he had no complaint to make; that he would cheerfully assume the duties of any post selected by the authority which it had been his pride to serve for forty-three years. To the rear admiral's friends, the President has said that he regards the station as of great importance, especially at this time, in view of the situation in South Africa and the unsettled condition of affairs in some of the South American countries. Far from regarding the assignment as a slight, the President told Admiral Schley's friends he regarded it as a mark of distinction. Besides he said it was the only way to gratify the admiral's desire for sea service.

Admiral Schley will go to New York as a private citizen to attend the Dewey celebration and will return here in time to be one of the guests at the President's dinner to Admiral Dewey on the night of October 3.

Carterville Quiet.

CARTERVILLE, Ill., Sept. 19.—Matters have been very quiet here to-day. The coroner's jury is still in session and may be for two or three days yet. Company B, of Newton, arrived last night. Company C, of Carbondale, will likely be recalled in a day or two and one of the other companies in a week or so. About fifty Carterville people were summoned to Marion to-day as witnesses in behalf of the nineteen union miners under arrest there. After hearing a few witnesses all the prisoners were discharged. Nine men were arrested to-night for complicity in the shooting Sunday and many more arrests are expected this week. The real situation does not improve any. Both sides are just as determined as they were before the riot of Sunday.

Up to Montefiore Now.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The trial of Admiral Montefiore, formerly chief in command of Spain's naval forces in the Philippines, who surrendered to Admiral Dewey after the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the battle of Cavite, began here to-day. The prosecution for mandamus a sentence of imprisonment for the defendant from the service. The defense will be presented to-morrow.

DREYFUS' PARDON CALMLY RECEIVED

By the Parisians for the Reason That it was Expected--The Attempt to Stir up the People

BY ANTI-DREYFUSARD PRESS

Falls Flat on the Boulevarders. The Martyr Will Likely go to England to Live.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Captain Alfred Dreyfus, convicted by court martial on the charge of treason with extenuating circumstances, has been pardoned.

It is said that Dreyfus will be sent abroad before the promulgation of his pardon in order to avoid demonstrations.

Up to 6 o'clock this evening the utmost calm prevailed throughout Paris. The decision of the cabinet to pardon Dreyfus seemed to have passed unnoticed. The only remark heard was: "We expected it."

The official announcement was made in the form cabled to the Associated Press in order to avoid demonstrations of any kind at Rennes and in Paris. But the pardon of Dreyfus is not merely imminent, but was actually signed this morning. Measures have been taken in Rennes in connection with it and it will have a good effect generally.

The newspapers now publish the first semi-announcement of the cabinet's decision without comment.

The Journal des Debats, however, says: "We are assured that the family will receive an order for Dreyfus to leave Rennes, unperceived, very shortly, during the night time. The government does not know or in any case, does not say where Dreyfus is going."

The Journal des Debats however follows the foregoing with the report that Mme. Dreyfus has taken a villa at Folkestone, near Dover, England. This report has been denied but many believe Dreyfus will go to England on his release, which may take place to-night.

The result of a telephonic inquiry at Rennes this afternoon shows Dreyfus has not yet left his prison.

Caused no Excitement.

The decision of the cabinet to pardon Dreyfus created less interest in Paris than would the result of a big horse race. In fact, it may be said, that it caused no excitement whatever. There was no rioting on the boulevards. In front of the offices of the Libre Parole where a crowd usually assembles in the evening to gaze upon the huge colored transparencies outside the windows of the leading anti-Semite organ, there was not the slightest gathering or the faintest sign of a demonstration either for or against Dreyfus.

One would think that the fire of the Dreyfus agitation had burned itself out. The anti-Dreyfusard evening papers tried to infuse interest into the government's action by a rabid attack upon President Loubet, but their efforts were futile. The peaceful crowds that filled the tables in front of the cafes sipping their after-dinner coffee, looked at the newsmen who displayed the front pages of these sheets with their violent headlines, but utterly refused to get excited. The majority did not even discuss the matter, or only made the passing remark that the decision was just what had been expected and predicted by every Parisian newspaper since the Rennes courtmartial delivered its verdict.

An Inflammatory Paper.

The anti-Dreyfus newspaper Solr had the most sensational caption, two lines of enormous letters extending across the entire front page, announcing "The traitor Dreyfus Pardoned. Outrage on the army."

Then in the course of an article violently attacking President Loubet, it said: "Loubet has given himself a coup de grace in pardoning Dreyfus. He should be prosecuted for committing an outrage upon the army, for his decision amounts to this. By a stroke of the pen he has destroyed the effect of the sentences of two courtmartial and has declared that two military courts have lied."

The Solr adds: "The affair has become grave when the chief of state assumes the leadership of the anti-military movement and pardons a confessed traitor, under the pretext that he has been condemned twice instead of once."

The Droits de l'Homme, the Socialist organ, said: "Our task remains the same after as before the liberation of Dreyfus, to continue the campaign against all those who are responsible for the lamentable affair and unmask the forgers, traitors and false witnesses, even though they may be covered with glittering decorations."

A Strong View.

The Aurore, will to-morrow (Wednesday) under caption of "Pardon—And what afterward," say:

"If the president, by pardoning Dreyfus, wished to spare France the ineffaceable shame of a judicial crime this exercise of his prerogative called mercy, so far from impairing the necessary work of justice will only prepare and facilitate it. For we must speak straightout. If it was imagined that immunity for criminals could be purchased by pardoning an innocent man; if it was thought that the friends of law would barter amnesty to the scoundrels who perpetrated those crimes for the bruised body of the man from whom they have torn out the soul, then we throw from us this degrading and de-

ceitful offer. Dreyfus would be the first to reject as an infamy such traffic with his honor."

The Presse this evening says: "Dreyfus withdrew his appeal to-day. This was the 'various formalities' mentioned in the official communication as 'remaining to be fulfilled' before the pardon would be signed. The traitor will now be set free and will be able to give lectures in England and America on the secrets of the iron safe in the Etat Major Bureau."

LONDON COMMENTS

Chiefly Refer to Dramatic Features of Scheurer-Kestner's Death.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The afternoon newspapers here comment chiefly upon the death of M. Scheurer-Kestner, comparing its dramatic features with the deaths of Nelson and Wolfe at the moment of victory.

M. Scheurer-Kestner had been suffering for two weeks from typhoid fever. The Evening News declares there is now no need to boycott the Paris exposition.

Truth, Henry Labouchere's paper, protesting against a universal condemnation of France, on account of the Dreyfus affair, says:

"I believe there are many Americans with whom the innocence of Mrs. Florence Maybrick is an article of faith. The lady, in the meantime, is enjoying the hospitality of an English prison as a convicted murderer. Nevertheless the American journals, although by no means reticent in the expression of their opinions, do not denounce English justice as a disgrace to civilization, the English people as lost to all sense of right, and Liverpool, where she was sentenced, as an accursed city."

There is much remark here on the strange coincidence of the death of M. Scheurer-Kestner, the first champion of Dreyfus and to whom Dreyfus will virtually owe his freedom, on the very day the cabinet decided to pardon the prisoner.

M. Scheurer-Kestner's death was sudden. He had been ill during the last few days, but it was not thought that his illness would prove fatal.

May be Free Now.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Rennes correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, wiring at 9 o'clock last evening, says: "There is reason to believe that Dreyfus is already out of prison and with his wife. He will probably leave Rennes to-night."

GUERIN SURRENDERS.

Ending a Six Weeks' Siege in Sublimely Ridiculous Style.

PARIS, Sept. 19, Midnight.—At half-past eleven o'clock Lucien Millevoye, one of the deputies for the department of the Seine, accompanied by the brother of Jules Guerin, the anti-Semite agitator, entered the Grand Occident, the building in the Rue Chabrol where Guerin and his companions have long been besieged.

About the same time the soldiers who had been guarding the approaches were withdrawn and replaced by troops fully equipped as if for field service. Precisely at the hour appointed a captain of the municipal guards rapped at the door of Fort Chabrol. There was a moment of expectation and then the door opened. M. Guerin calmly presented himself, meekly surrendered and was driven to the police depot in an open cab, seated beside the captain of the guards. His companions were allowed to go free.

Thus the six weeks siege ended in sublimely ridiculous style.

BIG PURCHASE

Of Coal by Federal Steel Company. To Fight Carnegie.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 19.—Fifteen thousand acres of good coal land in Fayette county were purchased last week by agents representing the Federal Steel Company, and it is said the Chicago concern is now about to wage war against the Carnegie Steel Company. Heretofore the Federal company has found it advisable not to fight Carnegie, because it had to buy considerable coke from the Frick Coke Company, which is practically composed of the same capitalists as the Carnegie company. The coke is of an exceptional quality, and the Frick people said they had the only coal from which it could be made.

Agents of the Chicago concern went back into the mountains of Fayette county, tapped a vein of supposed inferior coal there and after hauling wagon loads of it some miles, shipped it to Chicago, where it was found it would make coke equal to that of the Frick or Connellsville product. The options on the coal lands which were taken were closed and nearly \$2,000,000 was distributed among farmers in "Old Flat." A railroad to connect the coal lands with the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio lines will be built, and more & Ohio lines will be built, and will put itself in a position where it can fight the Carnegie concern without running the risk of having the coke supply cut off.

Read a New York Lawyer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Former Speaker Thomas Brackett Reed became a citizen of New York to-day. He began the practice of law as the head of the firm of Reed, Thatcher & Barnum, with offices at 30 Wall street.

"Judge" Reed, as he will now be known, entered the office of the firm at 10 o'clock. The former speaker did not attract as much attention in the street as he usually did in his morning walk to the capital in Washington. Mr. Reed has the best private office in the suite. It is opposite the entrance and overlooks Wall street.

Typhoon's Awful Record.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 19.—Over 3,000 persons are dead and missing as a result of the recent typhoon in Japan, according to advices brought to-day by the steamer Empress of India, from the Orient. Much damage to shipping is reported. The Empress Dowager of China is said to be seriously ill. Li Hung Chang has been recalled to power.

Detroit at La Guayra.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—The cruiser Detroit has reported her arrival at La Guayra, Venezuela, where she was sent to look after American interests in connection with the uprising in that republic. Commander Hemphill gave no information on the status of affairs, but it is understood that there is no disturbance in the immediate vicinity of La Guayra.

CABINET COUNCIL CALLED

By Premier Salisbury to Consider the Transvaal Affair--Meeting to be Held Friday.

THE PRESENT CALM OMINOUS

As it is Thought to be a Play for Time--Movement of Troops is Still Proceeding.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Summonses were issued late this afternoon for a cabinet council, which it is understood, will be held Friday. This is regarded as the result of the visit of the premier, Lord Salisbury, to London, whither he came this afternoon, remaining at the foreign office from 4:30 p. m. to 6:30 p. m. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, was present in the building at the same time, and as a private doorway connects the offices it was presumed that the summonses was the result of their joint deliberation.

The lack of all excitement in official circles bears evidence to the deliberate manner in which the highest officials are handling the crisis. Nor is it by any means certain that the cabinet council will adopt extreme measures, in spite of the uncompromising nature of the Boer reply. This deliberation on the part of the government is interpreted, not only in London but in other European capitals as a desire on the part of Great Britain to gain time while the transports are hurrying to Cape Colony.

The Berliner Neuesten Nachrichten, commenting on this to-day, says:

"The present calm is only meant to deceive the Boers. When England feels equal to the task of facing the Boers, this peaceful tone will give way to a blatant cry for war."

Even rumors of a movement of the Boers across the Natal border apparently fail to excite the military authorities here who profess, at least, not to fear such a contingency for the present.

In the meantime the movement of troops proceeds. The Royal West Sussex regiment left to-day for Malta, where it will replace the First border regiment, which goes by the same steamer to Natal.

It is announced this evening that the British first class protected cruisers Terrible and Powerful have both been ordered to the Cape. They have reliefs on board capable of forming a naval brigade of a thousand men.

The steamer Jelunga will take 500 troops bound for Natal to-morrow and she will embark a rifle brigade at the Island of Crete for the Cape.

According to a dispatch from Durban, Natal, the premier of the colony says that the alarm of the people of Natal at the unprotected condition of the border towns is quite unwarranted and that all efforts to incite the Zulus have failed.

UNVERIFIED RUMORS

That Boers Have Delivered Another Message to British Commissioner.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—There is an unverified rumor from Cape Town to-day, that the Boers have delivered another message to the British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, more conciliatory than yesterday's reply. The rumor, however, fails to obtain much credence and is not taken as in any way mitigating the seriousness of the crisis.

The Outlander press sees nothing but war ahead and urges the Outlanders to leave immediately.

The London press is now inclined to take the view that the recent action on the part of the Boers does not make war a certainty, though it does place the British cabinet in a position where it must take steps so aggressive that war or utter ignominious submission will be the only alternatives remaining to the Transvaal and is by no means so persistent in urging the government to move, except in the matter of hurrying troops to the probable scene of action. The Pall Mall Gazette prints a dispatch from Cape Town which says: "The general impression is that the Boers will at once take the initiative and an attack is expected at any hour."

Troops continue to leave Cape Town for Kimberly and the north and first class cruiser Terrible, sailing from Portsmouth for China, to-day is reported to have been ordered to go by way of Cape Town instead of Suez.

SOME HOPES

Entertained at Pretoria of an Understanding Being Reached.

PRETORIA, Sept. 19.—The reply of the government to the latest British note is variously commented upon, but the Pretoria Press printed in English and Dutch, and other papers, profess to believe that a joint commission will yet be held, and that there is still a possibility of an understanding being reached.

The Volkskrant declares that in the event of war Holland will send an ambulance corps to the Transvaal.

The Volkskrant, as a matter of urgency, to-day referred the new draft law, providing for the confiscation of the property of persons found guilty of treason and lese majeste to a special committee for consideration and report.

At the request of President Kruger, the chamber then went into secret session.

INTERVENTION

Of European Powers to Prevent Hostilities in South Africa.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The fall in the crisis gives opportunity for the continuance of the unofficial negotiations. The government of the Netherlands is privately exerting its influence in favor of a pacific solution, and it is understood that President Kruger, through Dr. Leyds, the plenipotentiary of the South African republic, to the European gov-

ernments, has unofficially approached three powers with a view to their intervention.

Sir Alfred Milner has addressed further inquiries to President Steyn, of the Orange Free State. Whatever the official attitude of the Orange Free State may be, the temper of its burghers judging from numerous meetings held, is to assist the Transvaal actively.

Other reports give various details of preparations for war on both sides. Boer troops now control both the Beira and New Castle railways as they enter Transvaal territory.

The British authorities are shipping troops daily from India to South Africa.

Asks Italian Intervention.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—According to a special dispatch from Rome, President Kruger has wired King Humbert, invoking the intervention of Italy.

ODD FELLOWS' JUBILEE.

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge. Richmond Chosen as the Place for the Next Meeting--Big Events To-day and To-morrow.

DETROIT, Sept. 19.—The streets are bright to-day with the uniforms and regalia of the Odd Fellows from all parts of the country, who are here attending the Odd Fellows' diamond jubilee. All the leading hotels are full, and hundreds of visitors are quartered in private houses. Among the arrivals to-day were the picturesque Julia Husars of Columbus, Ohio, who will act as mounted escort to Sovereign Grand Sire Pinkerton in the grand parade to-morrow. To-day eight cantons of patriarchs, including those from Lebanon, Muncie and Terre Haute, Ind., have entered the prize drill at the Detroit Athletic Club grounds Thursday. Estimates place the entire number of Odd Fellow visitors now in the city at 5,000. The local committees predict that the attendance will be doubled to-morrow and Thursday by the two great attractions, viz., the parade and prize drills.

At the session of the sovereign grand lodge to-day little business was done. When the call for new business was announced so many propositions were presented that all were referred to committees without reading.

Among the proposals under discussion are resolutions constituting a board to revise and codify all laws enacted by the sovereign grand lodge, and to grant to noble grands and chief patriarchs authority to communicate the traveling pass word.

The grand lodge took action on the mileage question to-day, allowing each representative from 10 cents per mile east of the Rocky Mountains to 5, and from 12 cents west of the Rockies to 11. The vote on this action placed the delegates on record, but afterward by a viva voce vote the action was reconsidered, leaving the mileage at its former rates.

The grand lodge of Ohio presented the sovereign grand lodge to-day with a cane which has a strong sentimental interest for Odd Fellows. It belonged to Thomas Whittle, founder of the order in this country. Each representative to the sovereign grand lodge is given ten copies of the Daily Journal. Hereafter, these will be mailed to each representative at the order's expense to wherever the representative wished. To-day, as an economical measure, the lodge ordered this stopped, and further mailing will have to be done at the representative's own expense.

Richmond, Va., was chosen as the place for meeting in 1900.

This afternoon the Rebekah Assembly tendered Grand Sire Pinkerton and the various department commanders a reception in light infantry armory. The armory was crowded with handsomely rowed ladies and uniformed Odd Fellows.

To-night's feature was a reunion of past grand representatives. Many members of the order and ladies assembled in the Hotel Cadillac convention hall and listened to address by men who have been prominent in the deliberations of the sovereign grand lodge. The president of the past representatives association, Andrew Henshaw, president, Hon. Fred Carlton, of Texas, in a short address, spoke of this association's objects as an additional link in the chain of Odd Fellowship, whose main object is to further the spread of the order.

J. C. Farnham, of Ohio, read an address on "Progressive Odd Fellowship." He illustrated the idea of progressiveness through united effort in various departments of life, especially its accomplishments in the great society progress friendship, love and truth as its standards. Addresses followed by A. G. Ansel, of Washington, and others. There were many arrivals to-night from several states, chiefly uniformed cantons of the Patriarchs Militant and their ladies. A special train arrived from Boston with Department Commander Emerson and 175 members from Massachusetts. Patriarchs from Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and other states came in on evening trains, fourteen cantonments arriving this afternoon and to-night.

Grand Sire Pinkerton was this evening presented by the Richmond lodges with a magnificent bouquet of Virginia roses, consisting of seventy-five white roses, one for each birthday of the sovereign grand lodge, and thirteen for the thirteen original states, of which Virginia and Massachusetts formed parts. Wet weather still prevails, but will probably cause no postponement of to-morrow's parade.

The I. O. O. F. international press association this afternoon elected Mrs. Eunice Melville, of Minneapolis, president, and John Burlette, of Concord, N. H., secretary and treasurer.

San Domingo Affairs.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 19.—At a meeting of all the foreign consuls held yesterday in this city, a joint protest was drawn up against the action of the government in destroying the value of the paper currency. This action was rendered necessary by the contradictory decrees issued on successive days.

Killed the Tempter.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Sept. 19.—Last night a man named Dudley Kismuth killed Berry O'Kelley, whom he found drinking with his wife on his return from a business trip. All of the parties are prominent.

First Knock Down for Sheehan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—In the Tammany primary in the Ninth assembly district, John C. Sheehan defeated the Richard Croker faction by several hundred votes.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, preceded by rain, and cooler Wednesday in southeast portion; northerly winds.

For West Virginia, fair Wednesday and Thursday, preceded by rain Wednesday morning; cooler Wednesday in southern portion; winds becoming fresh northerly.

For Ohio, generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; cooler Wednesday in southeast quarter; fresh northerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schenck, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:
7 a. m. 67
9 a. m. 71
11 a. m. 73
1 p. m. 74
3 p. m. 72
5 p. m. 71
7 p. m. 70
9 p. m. 68
Weather—Chang 16.